UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/185
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 27 of the preliminary list*

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 30 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Group of Africa States at the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the communiqué of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa issued on 28 April 1992 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and request you to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 27 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) William BULL
Permanent Representative
of Liberia
Chairman of the African Group
for the month of April

---

* A/47/50.

92-18768 3115i (E) 020592 030592

/...

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 28 April 1992 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, by the Ad Hoc Comittee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity

1. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa held its eighth session in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 28 April 1992 to review the developments in southern Africa.

South Africa

2. The Committee was encouraged by the ongoing negotiations process under the CODESA framework. It appealed to the liberation movements and all democratic forces in South Africa to make use of the negotiating process so as to expedite progress towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa.

3. The Committee made an urgent appeal for unity among the liberation movements and the democratic forces in South Africa at this crucial stage of the struggle against apartheid. In this connection, the Committee urged the reconvening, as a matter of urgency, of the Patriotic Front Conference with the clear objective of achieving unity among the liberation movements and other democratic forces and adopting a common position on the process of negotiations. The Committee requested OAU to facilitate the holding of such a conference.

4. The Committee noted with regret that some countries had taken unilateral measures to lift sanctions against South Africa, which went beyond the common position agreed upon by the international community on a phased lifting of sanctions. The Committee underscored the need for cohesion and concerted action by the international community so that the necessary pressures would continue to be exerted on South Africa until a profoundly irreversible stage was reached in the process of negotiations aimed at establishing a democratic and non-racial South Africa. In this regard, the Committee resolved that the emplacement of an interim government, charged with supervising the transition to democratic rule, including the holding of free and fair elections under universal adult suffrage on a common voters roll, would mark the pivotal stage of an irreversible march towards the ending of apartheid. It is only at that stage that Africa and the rest of the international community can constructively enter into a relationship with the authorities of South Africa that is resolutely engaged on the path towards the establishment of a democratic society.

5. The Committee also expressed its concern over the continued killings in the Black community in South Africa and the failure by the Government effectively to maintain peace and security in the country and to put an end to

the wave of violence. The Committee appealed to all the parties in South Africa to take every possible step to end the carnage in the townships. In this connection, and as requested by the liberation movements, the Committee stressed the need to ensure active international involvement on the issue of violence by bringing it formally before the United Nations Security Council for its attention and action. The Committee also resolved to send an OAU monitoring team to South Africa in order to assess and report on the situation in that country, especially the escalating violence, and provide impetus to the negotiation process.

6. The Committee supported the call by national liberation movements for the establishment of an elected constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution for a democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Mozambique

7. The Ad Hoc Committee viewed with grave concern the continued war of destruction and destabilization being waged by RENAMO in Mozambique. It expressed shock and dismay at the continued killing of innocent civilians, particularly women, children and the elderly.

8. The Committee commended President Joaquim Chissano for his untiring efforts in the search for peace and stability in Mozambique and in the creation of the necessary conditions for the normalization of life for every citizen in the country.

9. The Committee further appreciated the spirit of flexibility and compromise demonstrated by the Government of Mozambique during the negotiations in Rome and called upon RENAMO to respond positively.

10. President Joaquim Chissano informed the Committee about the disaster caused by a Greek oil tanker Katina-P. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed its serious concern in relation to this ecological disaster of unforeseen consequences, which will aggravate an already difficult situation facing Mozambique as a result of the war and drought. The Committee appealed to the international community to support Mozambique in every way possible in her efforts to confront this problem.

Angola

11. The Ad Hoc Committee commended the people of that country for their efforts towards ensuring peace and national reconciliation. Furthermore, it encouraged the Government and people of Angola to pursue the peace process, which would be marked by the holding of elections in September 1992.

Drought situation in southern Africa

12. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed deep concern over the looming danger of hunger in the region caused by extensive drought. It took note of the coordinated efforts deployed by the countries of the region through SADCC to avert this danger and appealed for generous international assistance and cooperation in coping with what is potentially a devastating situation.

13. The Committee expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to all delegations during their stay in Arusha.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/186
30 April 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 30 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman concerning the situation in Afghanistan.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have further the honour to request that the present letter and the enclosed statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 28 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permament Representative

* A/47/50.

92-18774 3320e (E) 010592 020592

030592

/...

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman concerning the situation in Afghanistan

"The Sultanate of Oman, which is following developments in Afghanistan with great concern, declares its recognition of the Interim Government of the Mujahidin under the presidency of Professor Sibgatullah Mojadedi, welcomes the agreement reached by the Afghan Mujahidin for the establishment of the Afghan Interim Council and the Council's assumption of power in Afghanistan and extends its congratulations on this achievement to the fraternal Afghan people.

"The Sultanate of Oman hopes that the Interim Government of the Mujahidin will be able to establish peace, security and stability for the Afghan people in its entirety and affirms its support for the Interim Government under the presidency of Professor Sibgatullah Mojadedi and its readiness to do all in its power to enable the new Afghan Government to tend the wounds and, surmounting the past phase, advance towards a radiant future for Afghanistan in which security, stability and prosperity prevail. The Sultanate of Oman looks forward to consolidated international efforts to that end, with a view to the strengthening of security and stability in the region and the promotion of global world peace."

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/187
4 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 88 (b) of the preliminary list*

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Note verbale dated 30 April 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Botswana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit His Excellency the President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire's text on Declaration of year 1991/92 a drought year (see annex).

The Permanent Representative would be very grateful if the text could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 88 (b) of the preliminary list.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Declaration on drought by the President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, issued on 29 March 1992

1. It is with much regrert that I have to address the nation today in less than three years on the subject of drought. You will recall that we experienced a very severe and long spell of drought during the period 1981-1987. This was followed by a period of normal to near normal rainfall during 1988 to 1991. It is obvious from the agro-meteorological data that the 1991/92 season has experienced severe and widespread rainfall failure.

2. The cumulative rainfall since the beginning of October has generally been deficient over the whole country with most parts of the country having received between 20 per cent and 40 per cent of their normal rainfall.

3. As a result, very few Batswana in communal areas ploughed during this season. The area planted is estimated at 64,000 ha as compared to 305,400 ha in 1989/90, and 164,100 ha in 1990/91. Whilst it is always difficult to make reliable forecasts of output in arable agriculture, we estimate that production of the staple crops in the 1991/92 season will be 5,000 mt as compared to 25,000 mt in 1989/90 and 36,000 mt in the 1990/91 season.

4. With regard to the commercial arable subsector only 12,676 ha have been planted in Pandamatenga this season. Given the total destumped area of 17,500 ha, this represents only 72 per cent of the cultivable land. This is significantly lower than the 17,100 ha planted in the 1989/90 and the 17,164 ha planted in 1990/91 season. The cereal output estimated at 10,000 mt is lower than the 13,000 mt realized in 1989/90 and the 1990/91 crop of 19,000 mt. The total combined production for both the commercial and communal areas is estimated at 15,000 mt of grain this season as compared to total production of 55,000 mt in each of the 1989/90 and 1990/91 seasons.

5. The grazing and livestock condition is generally poor throughout the country, except for the Chobe area. Although the November/December rains benefited grazing, full recovery has not been achieved as the grass could not mature because of the hot and dry spell that followed. Water shortage aggravates this situation. Wells, pans, and other surface catchments are reported to be dry, while borehole yields are steadily declining. Thus a water shortage problem especially in the major villages where demand has outstripped supply is imminent.

6. Regarding nutrition, prevalence of underweight children at both the national and the district level has remained stable. The national average of underweight children remains at 15 per cent of children all under five years attending Child Welfare Clinics.

7. Compared to last year, more districts have reported some improvement in the nutritional status of the under-five children. However, given that the monthly attendance at Child Welfare Clinics covers only an estimated 45 per cent of the population of children under five, the nutritional surveillance figures may not give a complete picture of the prevailing undernutrition.

8. The major conclusion from the drought assessment is that on the basis of the agro-meteorological data presented, there has been widespread rain failure or drought this season. The failure of the rains was severe and widespread with the implication of significant and widespread crop failure. The widespread crop failure resulting from inadequate rainfall has significantly reduced arable agriculture-based incomes on which the majority of our people depend.

9. The failure of the rains this season was not restricted to Botswana. It has affected the entire region. The regional situation itself has been deteriorating over the past few seasons with the result that the SADDC regional opening stocks are estimated to have fallen from around 2.92 million tonnes at the beginning of the 1990/91 marketing year to about 1.54 million at the beginning of the 1991/92 marketing year.

10. Botswana's traditional suppliers, South Africa and Zimbabwe, themselves have had to restrict foreign export. It is on the basis of this severe nad widespread rain failure that my Government has decided to declare 1991/92 a drought year.

11. Following the six-year drought, the Government instituted a major evaluation of the Drought Relief and Recovery programme in 1990 in order to assess the success and failures of the relief programme and to identify positive measures that would be applied in future relief programmes. Based on the evaluation, Government has adopted policies regarding future drought responses. The main thrust of these policies is:

(a) The incorporation of drought preparedness into regular long-term development programmes, thereby reducing the need to mount a separate large relief programme in the event of drought.

(b) The adoption of stricter targeting criteria for all beneficiaries of future drought relief programmes, as well as avoidance of all input subsidies as an element of relief. This is in line with the established NDP 7 policy of targeting subsidies.

(c) The implementation of a labour-intensive public works programme as a major way of creating employment and providing relief during drought.

12. Therefore, whilst noting the severity of the drought and the need for Government intervention, the assistance that Government will provide, will have to take into consideration the lessons from the evaluation of the last drought relief and recovery programme and should conform to the already agreed-upon policies on drought management resulting therefrom. In this regard, Government has therefore decided to implement a package of human relief programme focused mainly on the creation of employment opportunities through a labour-intensive public works programme.

13. Projects that will form the core of the programme have been identified at the national level through the Ministries of Agriculture, Works, Transport and Communications, Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, and Local Government, Lands and Housing. These are projects already included in NDP 7.

14. In addition, the District Councils with the help of the Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing will identify projects in their respective district development plans for implementation as part of the proposed programme.

15. It is, however, recognized that the projects identified in both NDP 7 and the District Development Plans may not cover the entire country. Therefore additional projects will be identified by the various districts to be included in the programme so as to ensure broad coverage.

16. Furthermore, supplementary feeding for all under-five children will be provided. In addition the Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing will work with the District Councils in determining the adequacy of human drinking water in all villages.

17. With regard to agriculture, ALDEP will remain the main vehicle for assisting small arable producers. For large arable producers, the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme will be invoked for those farmers who received seasonal input loans and were enrolled with the scheme. Regarding livestock, it has been decided to accelerate the implementation of the livestock water development project. These measures will be implemented with effect from 1 June 1992.

18. In the past we have benefited immensely from the generous support provided by our friends in the international community. We appeal to the international community to support our reformulated drought relief programme. I also trust that they will be encouraged by our efforts to incorporate drought preparedness in our national development efforts as evidenced by this reformulated programme. It is my hope that these measures wil help to build the rural economy on a sustainable basis.

PULA! PULA! PULA!

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/188
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Letter dated 1 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Afghanistan, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 30 April 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly under item 28 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to
the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Afghanistan, issued by the European Community and its member States on 30 April 1992

The Community and its member States recall their statement on Afghanistan of 16 April 1992, particularly as regards the need for the implementation of a political solution and the guarantee of the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

The Community and its member States welcome the formation of a Transitional Ruling Council in Kabul, under the leadership of Professor Sibghatullah Mojaddedi, and his proclamation of a general amnesty on 28 April 1992.

The European Community and its member States hope that the Council will be able to achieve a lasting political settlement and lay down the foundations for a freely elected Government. They urge all parties involved to refrain from further military action and adhere to the Transitional Council's call for a cease-fire.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/189
4 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Items 99 and 103 of the preliminary list*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

Note verbale dated 1 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the note dated 16 March 1992, has the honour to kindly call his attention to the information provided by the Mission in its note dated 28 March 1991 (A/46/131), as required by Article 73 e of the Charter, the terms of which remain valid.

As it has been widely reported, the situation prevailing in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of East Timor under Portuguese administration was seriously and further aggravated when Indonesian military, which have been illegally occupying East Timor since 7 December 1975, opened fire indiscriminately on a crowd of East Timorese unarmed civilians gathered near the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili, on 12 November 1991. Hundreds of people were killed or wounded and many dozens are still unaccounted for.

This unacceptable violence prompted a generalized outcry throughout the world. A number of official United Nations documents were circulated regarding the event and its aftermath, including a report issued by the Special Rapporteur on Torture of the Human Rights Commission, who was then visiting the Territory.

---

* A/47/50.

It would be worth recalling those documents and their references:

Letter dated 12 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/716-S/23258);

Letter dated 15 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/683);

Letter dated 20 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations, on behalf of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/694-S/23235);

Letter dated 22 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/699-S/23242);

Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Vanuatu to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/714);

Letter dated 3 December 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/747);

Report of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. P. Kooijmans, pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/38, visit by the Special Rapporteur to Indonesia and East Timor, 8 January 1992 (E/CN.4/1992/17/Add.1);

Letter dated 24 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/134-S/23757);

Letter dated 6 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations, on behalf of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/151);

Letter dated 21 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/169).

The Human Rights Commission has agreed to adopt a consensus on the situation of human rights in East Timor, announced by a statement by the Chairman, on 4 March 1992, which was already included in the summary report of the forty-eighth session of the Commission (E/CN.4/1992/SR.54/Add.1).

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations has the honour to request that the present note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 99 and 103 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/190
S/23862
5 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 28 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 1 May 1992 by an official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tunisian Republic regarding the situation in Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 28 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

92-19126 3148g (E) 050592 050592 050592

/...

ANNEX

Statement made on 1 May 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia

The Tunisian Government has followed with great interest the latest developments in Afghanistan, a brother Islamic country, member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Recalling the role it once played in advocating the cause of the Afghan people within the Committee for Afghanistan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the many contacts it established, at various levels, with the representatives of the Afghan resistance, Tunisia expresses its profound satisfaction that the reins of power in Afghanistan have now been taken over by the interim Government, in compliance with the wishes of the brother Afghan people. Tunisia hopes that the new regime can restore peace in Afghanistan and usher in a new era of concord and stability, in a way that will serve the interests and the future of the Afghan people and create the conditions for fruitful cooperation with this brother country on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit.